

shine enjoyed in this country during the early part of the past summer has a great deal to do with the flowering of the *Camoensia*." (*Gardeners' Chronicle*, ser. 3, vol. 20, p. 597.)

40392. CHALCAS EXOTICA (L.) Millspaugh. Rutaceæ.

(*Murraya exotica* L.)

Orange jessamine.

From Hongkong, China. Presented by Mr. W. J. Tutchner, superintendent, Botanical and Forestry Department. Received April 7, 1915.

"The orange jessamine is commonly grown in greenhouses on account of its abundant and very fragrant flowers. These are often to be seen along with the mature red fruit, which make a striking contrast with the panicles of white flowers and delicate foliage. The root growth of this species is remarkably vigorous under greenhouse conditions. Lemons can be budded on it and make a rapid growth. It is being tested as a stock for the common citrus fruits in situations in which a vigorous root system is desired." (*W. T. Swingle*. In *Bailey, Standard Cyclopedia of Horticulture*, vol. 2, p. 729.)

One of the most attractive of all shrubs for formal plantings in frostless regions.

For an illustration of the orange jessamine, see Plate I.

40393. ALEURITES FORDII Hemsley. Euphorbiaceæ. Tung tree.

From Experiment, Ga. Presented by Mr. H. P. Stuckey, horticulturist, Georgia Agricultural Experiment Station. Received April 6, 1915.

"From tree 8, row 10, of nut plat at the Georgia Agricultural Experiment Station. The fruit is of medium size and the tree fairly prolific." (*R. A. Young*.)

40394. JUGLANS REGIA L. Juglandaceæ. Sorrento walnut.

From Acireale, Sicily. Presented by Mr. L. Savastano, director, Royal Experiment Station. Received April 1, 1915.

"Cuttings from the true Sorrento walnut, collected on one of my properties, where they are the best walnuts, and from small trees." (*Savastano*.)

40395 to 40405.

From Biskra, Algeria. Presented by Mr. Bernard G. Johnson. Cuttings received April 2, 1915. Quoted notes by Mr. Johnson.

40395. CITRUS SINENSIS (L.) Osbeck. Rutaceæ.

Orange.

"Biskra blood orange."

40396 to 40405. OLEA EUROPAEA L. Oleaceæ.

Olive.

"The first four specimens (S. P. I. Nos. 40396 to 40399) are probably the ones most accurate, although I hope they are all true to name. At Biskra, olives are hardly ever planted from cuttings, but spring up fortuitously from seeds and are then grafted or budded. At the Château Landon, at least, I was shown young trees that had been budded to *Zoragi*. I have seen numerous old trees where suckers had been permitted to grow to some size; such are called *Zaboosh*. I have given the Arabic way of writing, although the person that gave them to me was not educated. It is difficult to find learned people among the natives of Algeria. I have transcribed the names as they sound to me. Prof. Trabut says that 'all along the Mediterranean there are different varieties of olives every 50 miles,' so there is a good chance that *Tefahi*, *Zoragi*, and